SILKEN PETTICOATS.

The Latest Novelty in Woman's Garments.

TWO ENGLISH BRIDESMAIDS.

How to Tell the New Silks and Challies from Old Goods.

BEAUTIES OF SOROSIS.

It Booms Strange, but It Is True, that There Are Pretty and Well-dressed Women in that Mystle Staterhood-For House Dec. orations -- An English Physician on Medern Women-They Must Marry or ractice a Profession, She Says,

The attractive grace of woman's garb is dominated just now by a delicious swish—a rustic subtly suggestive of silken linings and satin petticoats, of perfumed baths, and all nanner of daintiness. Brocaded satin is the latest modern fancy for petticoats and the tertan plaids belonging to all clans, and to none except such as exist in the brilliant fancy of the manufacturer. The skirts are cut exstly after a dress-skirt pattern in front, gored to fit neatly about the hips. In the back great ulness is given to those intended for wearing with trained dresses by gathering three or our breadths of silk about half the desired length of the skirt to a single width, which forms the top. The handsome skirt in the illustration is of black and yellow brocade and is finished at the bottom with a pinked frill of yellow silk about an inch wide when made, and gathered into the edge of the bem. Inside the skirt is another vellow ruffe, pinked and about six inches wide. Outside the deep ruffle is repeated. being covered with a flounce of black lace. Very dainty pale blue satin skirts are slashed round the bottom over deep lace flounces set on over pinked silk frills of pink. Still more claimrate are the skirts with deep flounces made of strips of silk and insertion overhanded together and finished on the edge with face ruffles. A beautiful imported skirt of pale green silk has such a flounce made of black lace insertions



m. All the taffeta and satin skirts in the hops are decorated with these pinked penwiper ruffies, but they are veratious vanities to the tidy woman, for however pretty their lect when new, they will fringe and look like are in the days of their usefulness. To the oman who is making her own petticoat and editates conving the French lace-trimmed only the single word-don't. You will catch our heel in that lace the first long walk you ake, with most undesirable results to the lace ad to your disposition. The skirt for use and ervice is of changeable taffeta or tartan silk. made like a dress skirt, except that the back breadth is cut short and has the bottom. The skirt is bound by hand with velvet binding and trimmed with narrow bias ruffes, as many as you have time to hem, for if you would keep your skirt and your temper in any kind of order the ruffles must be emmed. Economical women wear skirts of fainty women still cling fondly to the white mbric skirt, which may be laundered to their hearts' content. For dancing, skirts of the st, clingingest China and Liberty silk, with lace ruffles, are the favorite choice graceful women who are not afraid of revealing the outlines of the figure in the swift hanging postures of the dance.

One of the most novel interpretations of the season's mode is a gown in one of the new striped moirée. The material is pale gray and bise in inch-wide alternate stripes divided by most distinctive French touch. The stripes



are matched in the bias skirt, meeting through the centre of the train. About the bottom a broad band of black velvet ribbon is tied in a single upstanding loop and end at regular in tervals, and from each knot of velvet rises a plume of pink, which is caught lightly to the skirt. The bodice has a black velvet corselet front and back, and rising from this corsele three broad soft pink plumes are sewed flat against the pink lining to form the entire bodice. The under arm pieces are entirely covered by the velvet which forms a long sash on one side, and the sleeves are each a cluster of tips tied with an upstanding velvet bow The evening cloak in which this fair lady rides from the dinner to the opera and from the opera to the ball is a three-quarter cape of pale pink cloth, wrought with pearls and Hatening white cord. It has an inner jacket. sloove affair. lined with white Mongolian fur. Its snowy long fleece coming up warm about the neck, where from beneath the fur deep frills of Venetian point fall one above the other in a cape-like collarette. The lining to

he cape itself is of pink and pearl brocade.

Other beautiful evening cloaks are of white or colored brocade, with a varied design in gold, and have high Florentine collars made of wired gold lace. A rich l'ompadour brocad ed at the throat with an antique Oriental olsep has an immense velvet hood lined with brocade, and full cape-like sleeves, also of velvet. A yellow brocade embossed with gold s lined with moss-green velvet, and has three full capes of green velvet, each edged with marabout feathers.

Two quaint little bridesmaids preceded as English bride to the altar not long ago. They were tiny maids, one having just attained the dignity of six years, and the other anx-iously awaiting her fifth birthday. They were long frocks of thin silk smocked to a roke at the top and to little outs, at the wrists. The dresses were states inished with hemstitched tucks at the

blue and one pink. The pink little girl carried a huge bouquet of white roses, tied with long blue satin ribbon, and the blue maiden was similarly laden with a wealth of snowy roses, tied with pink ribbons. The two doll bridesmaids made almost more of a sensation than the bride herself, from their quaint and babylike simplicity, in happy contrast with the bridal gorgeousness.

The Idiosyncrasies of sleeves form an interesting chapter in the chronicle of the mode. There is no fashion restriction in sleeves save the one that they shall not be plain. Even this is not rigid, for in a prominent Parisian fashion journal the central figure on one of its pages is a costume in which the sleeves have not the least suggestion of fulness about the armholes, but are contrived in some deft manner to be slightly taggy just above and below the elbow. The extremely high specimens that were wont to rear their

puffs proudly above our shoulders in groless aggressive protensions, and of these the
variety is limitless. The distinguishing feature in the estimes which now are of necessity severe, and therefore monotonously alike,
is this diversity and originality in the sleeve
and its decoration. The illustrations given
include an evening sleeve of spangled cropon,
inished over the shoulder and at the elbow
with a silk-lined plaiting or fluting. The
sleeve is open on the shoulder and decorated
with a shoulder knot of lace and feathers.
Another is a long rucked or shirred sleeve of
white muslin chiffen, gathered in a ruffle up
the inside of the arm to cover the arm with
full though tight folds. Over it falls the
short elbow sleeve of armuro royal, bordered with fur, and designed as the finish of a dinner dress. Another evening
sleeve is composed of detached strips
of double-faced ribbon united on the shoulder
in a butterfly bow and gathered at the elbow
with loops with pointed metallic tags. A velvet sleeve has white Venetian polit laid on
smoothly up either seam, the scallops turned
toward the centre and the lace shirred full
over the shoulder. And a puffed chiffon
sleeve fulled in a frill at the elbow is draped
with the material of the gown from the shoulder, or has a cap with a turned back embroidered cuff.

Dressmakers are devoting themselves to the

Dressmakers are devoting themselves to the preparation of gowns for the maids and matrons who receive and the guests who appear at the high teas and receptions which follow in such quick and bewildering succession now. One of the most striking of these visiting toilets is of dull Rembrand red doth, rough in finish but soft and fine in texture. This material

in the hands of a dressmakers inspired by a woman of faultless figure had been converted into a skirt and corselet so skilfully litted that no dividing belt or girdle was required. The essential darts could not in this case be hidden, so they were emphasized with a fine line of jet ending in pointed crow siest of jet. The gown was buttoned up one side with beautifully cut sparkling jet buttons, and was finished at the bottom with a narrow edge of Persian lamb set on with a jet band. The same finish outlined the corselet where it joined the yoke of rich Eastern stuff splendidly wrought with color. The gown is alike both back and front, except that at the back full plaits are let in beneath each seam. The mun is of Persian lamb, the bonnet of jet.

The woman who received wors a tan-colored crépon home dress with a narrow gold trimming about the edge of the skirt and a sash helt of brown velvet ribbon. The gathered waist opens in the centre to reveal a continuation of the yoke, which was of white cloth, embroidered heavily with gold. Straps of brown velvet ribbon are carried from the edge of the gathered waist up to meet straps extending from the similar arrangement in the back and tie on the shoulder. A second set of these straps pass from the edge of the gathered waist over the shoulder to the below the

shoulder blades in the popular bow with long streamers falling down the train. The waist is, with exception of this bow, alike in the back and front. And the pretty debutante who poured the tea wore one of the pretty printed chiffons now so deservedly popular, white with blue sprays. A single row of blue velvet ribbon finishes the skirt, and a pretty arrangement of girdle and bretelles of blue ornament the slightly low bodies, which has a bertia of Venetian lace.

THE LAST LOOK IN THE GLASS.

The Careful Woman Views Herself Crit-ically Before She Starts Out.

It is in the last, all-comprehensive, critical

ook in the glass that woman fair is saved from meeting her Waterloo of dress disaster.

You know the woman who, on a small allow-ance, always impresses you with her gentility

and taste in dress. Her fixed-over gowns and

last year's bonnets put to confusion your latest

last year's bonnets put to confusion your latest
Parisian importation. There is a prestige of
social place and financial standing in her exquisite attire before which men feel admiring
homage and women equally admiring envy.
she is the woman who always gives that last
important look in the mirror before she starts.
She never goes in to dinner with the inner
belt of her bodies dangling down the back
unhooked; that belt is a deprayed little
pixie put into the bodies simply to bear the
name of the woman who made and yex the
soul of the woman who wears the gown. No

one ever saw her with a dab of powder, on the end of her nose. No one knows that she uses any powder at all. Her veils never get up little flirtations with the breeze at the back of her head; her bonnets never go off on benders and get tipsy and demoralized at the critical time. Fverything is secure and snug and tidy before she starts, and therein lies the secret of her success. For Dame Fashion has developed a puritanical neatness in dress which now sees under the name of smartness, and so widespread is its influence that the woman who neglects these small niceties seems inclegant and common.



trampet of the archangel sounding, and knew the heavens were rolling together as a scroll, she would give that last look in the glass and make sure that her things were all right in the back hefore she started for the judgment scene. This girl in the picture evidently enjoys the reflection of her new tan-colored Russian gown with its bands of bronze velvet embroidered with gold and set between bands of sable. She is not displensed with the slenderness of the waist enclosed in its enamelled girdle of rare Russian workmanship. She knows the hat with its drooping plunes has precisely the Anna Karenisa til, and that the Russian last the Russian workmanship in the Russian last reflect marred by some deprayed hook that has slipped its moorings to reveal what should be concealed, or some luckless pin or hairpin that fails of the purpose for which it was created.

Many a loyal and loving wife has vexed her liege lord and spoiled her own pleasure on a little outing inst because she neglected to let her faithful mirror criticise her foilet instead of waiting for him to discover and growl about its discrepancies when too late. trumpet of the archangel sounding, and knew

THE NEW SILKS AND CHALLIES.

How to Tell Them from Left-over Goods-It is cold comfort to read of the beauty of the new China silks, but they and the challes are already in the market, and the interest of the shopper centres round the counters where they are displayed. The distinctive novelty of the new silks which invariably distinguishes them from those left over from last season is the chamcleon effects in the silk and in the figures. A black Japanese twill, which is rather superseding the plain silks in favor, in that it is newer and richer, is sprinkled with pale lavender orchids, which as it turns in the salesman's hands change to the dull crimson so often seen in this flower. A rose-figured black silk changes as by magic to a silk of a different hue as it is manipulated in the sun. A beautiful bit of woven, glimmering moonlight is a faint rose when you look at it one way and a pale lavender in an-

mering moonlight is a faint rose when you look at it one way and a pale lavender in another light, and has a delicate pattern of white bow knots running all over it.

Another feature of the new silks is that the ground of the flowered kinds are diversified with satin stripes before being sprinkled with satin stripes before being sprinkled with flowers. A black silk of this kind has broad black satin stripes alternating with plain stripes of equal widths, and has a bold Marie Antoinette pattern of pale yellow ribbon tied in bow knots at intervals around sprays of deeper yellow and bronzo chrysanthemums. The new patterns, while bold in design, are not detatched, but are connected by running vines or wandering ribbons. Many of the large patterns are made up of fine flowers arranged in clustors and vines. The ground is often well covered between the large figures, with smaller flower sprays. Jardinière effects of many colors, all delicate, like the Dresden tints, promise to be well worn in the white and light silk. In color the silks are more pronounced, vivid greens, strong old pinks, and old blues and yellows all being found in frequent repetition in the backgrounds.

The silks in greatest favor just now are the striped moiré antiques. The silk is usually white or light and in very delicate moiré offects, and is striped with one or more colors. Very pretty rainbow stripes of many tints are also very effective. The favorite trimming of these gowns is chiffon of the color seen in the bright stripes of the material. The waist is sometimes made entirely of the chiffon or mousseline de soie in a plain color, the

these gowns is chiffon of the color seen in the bright stripes of the material. The waist is sometimes made entirely of the chiffon or mousseline de soie in a plain color, the skirt cut entirely on the cross and edged with ruffles like the waist. A hand-somely jewelled or jetted corselet and the ubiquitous bow at the back finish the gay gowns which these sliks are designed for. The old-fashioned poult de soie is returning to favor in the new colors. Pekin antique, seeded bengaline, and Velasquez lace patterned are all well worn, and a handsome heavily corded slik, under the name of cotélé, is nauch used, particularly in combinations with cloth.

In thinner materials printed and embroidered chiffons, spangled gauzes, and mousseline de sole are safe purchases by the bargain hunter, who will soon find these materials much reduced, preparatory to receiving new stock. Brocaded crepe du chine is still a favorite material, and is used in stronger colors than last year, including very decided shades of olive light green, yellows, shell pink, and pale blue. Crépons come usually in self colors-beige, tan, and gray. The favorite decoration for these, as well as for everything else cloth, velvet, and silk, is the popular coarse meshed lace known as point de géné, which suggests old Mechlin in tint and mesh.

TAKE YOUR CHOICE.

an English Physician Says Women Must

Marry or Take a Profession. Dr. Arabella Kenealy, a noted physician of ondon, has, from her special practical medcal experience among women, deduced the theory that women must make a choice beween professional and married life. She says: Women should not attempt to carry on a profession after marriage. I mean the women of the upper and middle classes who go into the professions. It is not necessary that they should be the bread winners; that duty should devolve upon the husband, and I am conident that the rising generation would be healthier and stronger in every way if
the mothers would exert themselves less.
I look anxiously at every baby that
comes under my notice in the hope that I
shall find some improvement in the type,
some increase in stamina, compared with the
generation that has preceded it; but instead
of this there is only steady deterioration observable. This deterioration is particularly
noticeable among the children of very active
mothers. The eleverest and most highly educated women, the women who take the most
active part in public affairs, have the
most weakly and puny children. Another thing, women are going into too
active forms of exercise. When a young
married woman tells me that she is cautain
of a cricket eleven or a football team, I can
only say I am perfectly aghast. Women must
place before themselves the alternative, to
earn their living, to exercise their faculties,
and to gratify their ambitions in a professional
career or to become good wives and mothers,
and if they choose the domestic life they must
recognize that they must sacrifice their personal happiness and ambition in the future happiness and success of their children." healthier and stronger in every way if

TO DELIGHT THE FEMININE HEART Give Her Cushtons and Pillows and Plenty

The very nicest present to give a girl or woman who isn't so old she is tottering with heumatism is a pile of cushions for the floor or souch. They must be made of heavy material and not ornamented except with large tassels on the corners. She will heap them one above the other on the rug before her grate, in some sunny, low window, or in her favorite corner by the bookcase, and dream out her woman's ancies in the happy consciousness of being fancies in the happy consciousness of being comfortable and looking graceful at the same time. Pillows of all kinds have wonderful possibilities for comfort, even in most pathetic seasons, when new dresses don't fit and lovers are vaxatious, new bonnets are unbecoming and life a failure. Even when a girl doesn't want to see her best friend, and religion and philosophy both fail her at once, there is nothing so soothing as to sink down in a nest of soft pillows and think it all over. Pillows that teardrops will spoil are undesirable, and pillows that with mistaken zeal, are

SEEN IN SOROSIS.

Seanty as Well as Brains-Members of Striking Appearance. Scrosis has been so long regarded as a congress of strong-minded, spectacled "blue-stockings," with strident voices and a lofty scorn of becoming tollets, and with more exact ideas of political economy than of new things in bonnets, that the fact of there being several very pretty women among its members is quite overlooked. Among these Mrs. Dennison is a representative type of the gentle genteel, and graceful American woman-tall goateel, and graceful American woman-tall and slender, with dark eyes and hair, a pretty graciousness of dignity in manner, and a muse-inspiring smile of rare sweetness. Lattle Evelyn Demorest is as daintily winsome as a painted beauty by Greuze, and as modish in dress as a French fashion plate. Ella Dietz Clymer, with her fair hair and dark, dreamy eyes lighting a pale, earnest face, is a living embodiment of the Browning ideals she delights in interpreting to the Sorosian claus assembled. Mrs. Smith represents the asthetic type with her big pieture hats and her real golden curis caught with a silver arrow. Her gowns, too, are of the bebe type, which would send Osear Wilde into rhapsodies; one particularly striking frock being a dark brown velvet, with the waist line just below the bust, in Empire fashion, and broad yellow frills about the neck and sleeves. Airs. Septima Codis, the Alaskan traveller, is a handsome matron, always dressed in an individual and elegant fashion. Sho was one of the four famous beauties of her native city, and though she counts among her admirers two sons grown to man's estate she is a distinctively beautiful woman still. Mrs. Bell is also a picturesage figure in the assembly, with her broad-brimmed hats tied down over her snewy hair and shading a face that, despite its age, has a girlish attractive charm of brightness. and slender, with dark eyes and hair, a pretty

The New Shadow Silks That May be Used

Among new fabrics for household decoration are the "shadow silks" designed by the Society of Decorative Artists. They present ex quisite color combinations of softly shaded tints in indistinct patterns on changeable backgrounds, and are most rich and artistic in effect. They are used for portieres, curtains, mantel drapes, cushions, and spreads. In the form of curtains they are simply hung and frequently made up with no trimming except n bem folded up on the right side of the silk itself, which is so unlike on the two sides as to have the effect of a band of entirely different material when folded back upon itself. In mantel covers the silk may be bordered with a fringe or have tassels only at the corners. The scarl is draped but once near one end. For table spreads if more than one width is required for the spread a length is split, overhanded by the selvages, hemmed all round, either plainly or with the hem turned back on the right side across the ends. and has tassels at the corners.

"Bee brocade" is another effective material for table covers. It comes in all the art colors, shell blue, green, or terra cotta, and has a self-colored all-over design of the Napoleonic emblem. In the corners of the spread a flight of bees is selected and outlined with gold thread. The edge is simply hemmed. Mail cloth is another handsome material well used for spreads or portieres. It is a heavily woven material somewhat resembling large meshed canvas, It is effectively wrought with conventional patterns done in rope silk, couched or eaught down to the pattern with liner silk an operation not involving as much time and labor as many kinds of work. Silk cauched or eaught down to the pattern with liner silk an operation not involving as much time and labor as many kinds of work. Silk canvas of beautiful colors presents a richly gleaming background for the popular tapestry work now wrought in imitation of the fine work, but in infinitely better coloring, in which royal indies spent the hours before political economy was a boudoir study and higher mathematics a woman's lavorite pastime. The real tapestry work is a fine and exquisite kind of darning, requiring not only great skill with the manipulation of colors. The fabrics produced by this society appeal peculiarly to woman's interest because they are all designed by women and are made in this country. Some of the designs are influenced by the prevailing French modes, but most of them have a distinctive and graceful charm of their own caught from the effects in nature from which they are conventionalized. coleonic emblem. In the corners of the spread

FOR WOMAN'S EDUCATION.

What is Going On in the Colleges and Schools-Progress Everywhere.

Bryn Mawr College occupies a unique place a Quaker, J. W. Taylor, to give to women "all so freely offered to young men." and it is said to be the only woman's college whose standard counts that of the highest colleges for men The plan of study, taken from the Johns Hopkins University system, leaves each student free to follow any course she chooses, subject to the approval of the Dean. The life of the college approaches more nearly that of a university than in most girls' institutions, there being absolutely no rules. The students wear, too, the Oxford mortar-board cap and gown of black. The great feature of social life at the college is the giving of teas in the students' protty chambers. There are informal, and teas special, which latter occur The important entertainment of the year is that given by the sophomores to the freshmen. and its characteristic feature is the presenta-tion to each freshman of a lantern, the symbol of Bryn Mawr, to guide her on the path of learning. The gymnasium is well patronized by the students, and in its season tennis is the favorite out-of-door amusement.

Melbourne University has conferred its de-Melbourne University has conferred its de-gree of Bachelor of Medicine for the first time upon a woman. The first opening granted to wemen in the university was permission for them to enter for the matriculation examina-tion, and this was taken by women for a long time as the end-all of their education before any one dreamed of demanding further priv-ileges as a student or of taking a degree. The exhibition for French and German has been gained each year for ten years by a woman, and for six years out of the ten the exhibition for English and history has been awarded to women. In 1884 the first B. A. degree was won by a woman, and singe then a creditable number of women have presented themseves for degrees each year.

The men students of the American Medical College located in St. Louis have developed a growing dislike for the women students of the institution, and consider them a handicap to the institution. The Dean of the college is gallantly on the side of the girls, and when recently the students presented a petition in support of their ideas, signed by nearly all the students, the Dean declared that only those students who would withdraw their names from the paper would be allowed to remain in the college. A number of the students withdraw from the institution. To make the situation more complex the faculty are divided on the matter, all but the Dean and one professor supporting the dissenting students.

It has been decided that the competitive entrance scholarship to Barnard College, which has been open to all applicants in June and September, shall bereafter be awarded only to the student passing the best complete examination in June.

The peasant women of Russia are as ignorant to-day as they were in the time of leter the Great, but girls of the upper and middle classes receive a better education than the women in Austria and Germany.

The Birmingham School Board have made an arrangement for having their women teachers receive athletic instruction.

Dr. Harris, Chief of the Bureau of Education in Washington, says in his recent report that "the higher education of the women acts powerfully to reenforce the education of the children in the following generations." From the same report we also learn that Sweden has for twenty years opened its universities to women, and gives them all the privileges accorded to men; Finland has since 1883 adopted co-education in many of its schools; italy for years has had notable women connected with its university life; Switzerland, in the governmental council of Zurich has decided that no distinction can be made between men and women in university privileges; and in Russia, where great opposition to the higher education of women has been developed, new decrees now permit them to study medicine.

The opportunities for scientific work at wellesley College and at Vasarr are not surpassed by those given in institutions for men. The same work is done by men and women in co-educational institutions and at the Massachusetta Institute of Technology. In certain scientific studies where delicacy of touch

is an important factor, as in microscopy, women have a certain advantage which helps balance any natural limitations. The class books in co-educational institutions show as good records to the woman's scientific work as to the man's.

The University of Kansas has, or will soon have, an alcove in its library set apart for the best books written by the best women and the best books about women in all languages. In this university, too, for the first time in educational history, the condition of women is to have a place in a university curriculum. The course will open with a review of the condition of woman in all countries at different periods, and will close with an examination of the legal, political, industrial, educational, and professional status of women in America.

THE AFTERNOON TEA.

Hints as to How it May be Made Attractive -Tubics and Maids, Every woman who makes any social pretensions whatever gives a tea or a series of teas, more or less elaborate, according to her means and place. For this English importation "tea" is an elastic affair, and may mean a simple cup of the beverage that cheers or be extended to a banquet almost elaborate enough to be served at a reception. The two new things to serve in addition to the old favorites are coffee-tea." which is not what it suggests, a mixture of the two baverages, but a decection brewed of the leaves of the coffee plant as tea is made; and coffee frappé, a frozen mixture served from a punch bowl in little dishes prepared especially for it.

A pretty arrangement for an elaborate teals to have one table where the ten is poured in its pretty cups. Sliced lemon and biscults are its protty cups. Sliced lemon and biscuits are passed by an equally protty maiden, who is dressed in happy harmony with the colors of her table. Another table for checolate, decked in a different color, is presided over by another girl, and at the third of the trio of Graces. A little table near is covered with a cloth and supplied with fancy cakes, salted almonds, preserved gieger, bentons and biscuits, and the ladies help themselves to these dainties as they stand about chatting over their cups of ies. Every wise hostess knows that a well-trained maid or man is an absolute necessity at these functions, for the modern Hebe who presides over the feast is not so faithful a cup bearer as was her protestype of Olympian lame,

VARIOUS MANIFESTATIONS.

A New Wrinkle in Clubdom-The Hard Lot of Women in Germany-The Cultivation of Flowers as a Means of Livelihood.

Dora Wheeler Keith has recently completed the portrait of Lawrence Hutton in her series of authors' portraits. It is the artist's purpose to make a complete gallery of the portraits of the foremest people of this period in literature, art, and the drama which will possess his-toric value in the future. Nothing of the kind has been done in any previous period. Among the cortraits already completed are those of Warner, Clemens, Howells, Stockton, Mathews, Mrs. Stowe, Mrs. Gilbert, the actress, and others. The collection is entirely a private enterprise.

The latest departure in clubdom is the formation of the "Annie Lynch Botta Conversation Club," a purely social organization of literary and artistic men and women, founded in memory of Mrs. Botta's famous Sunday evenings. The topic for the evening's conversation is known only to one person, who se-lects it but does not announce it until after the company has assembled, which precludes all possibility of preparation and secures the charm of spontaneity to the talk. The person who selects the topic is called the "director" and leads the conversation. This office is not held by the same person on consecutive evenings. Membership to the club is obtained only through the medium of friendship with those already admitted to its privileges.

One of the novel little whims of dainty women is a charm of gold or dull silver made in the shape of an acorn or fleur-de-lis, and vorn upon the bangle or chatchaine. filled with perfume, which is permitted to escape drop by drop, and thus keep the wearer enveloped in an atmosphere of subtly fascinating odors. Women realize more and more the potency of perfume as an element of charm with those of the so-called sterner sex, and continually devise new and ingenious methods for surrounding themselves with its fragrance.

A novelty is the "mirror and purse" glove with a small pocket for money in the palm of the left hand and a little mirror inserted in the flap that covers the pocket. In the hurried rush from one reception to the next the little reassuring glance in the mirror is a great comfort. And on many chatclaines and in many the advantages of a college education that are opera-glass bags there is now a little receptacle for powder and a puff, so that a lady ear quite satisfactorily repair the rayages of one crush in her carriage on the way to another.

"Germany is a man's country," said a titled German lady. "Men will die for their sweet-hearts, but their wives must live for them. If you marry a poor man he expects you to blacken his boots. If you wed a rich man he expects you to do the same mentally. A German girl is well educated in books, needlework, and housekeeping. She seems bright enough until she settles down into a 'hausmutter,' with few ideas beyond her kitchen and nursery, and no topics of conversation except the iniquity of her servants and the extravagance of her neighbors. The result is that the women are inferior to the men. and the men argumentative, self-opinionated, and egotistical. And they all beleve, from the Kaiser down, that women were created simply to cater to their fancles and bring more men into the world for other wemen to wait upon. Our actors are always better than our actresses, our tenors and baritones outshine our sornanes and contraitones outshine our sornanes and contraitones outshine our sornanes are more agile than their short-skirted colleagues, and in the great land of scholars and philosophers and writers there are lewer women of note in educational or literary standing than in any of the other civilized countries."

The Woman's Charity Club of Boston start-The Woman's Charity Club of Boston started less than two years ago a surrical hospital with but forty cents in its treasury. It has since then bought and furnished its present quarters, supported a staff of nurses and doctors, paid 883,000 for land on which to creek to have buildings, has \$18,000 at interest for hospital purposes, and is now examining plans for a new \$25,000 building soon to be creeked. The club has 350 members.

The club has 350 members.

Mrs. T. M. Wheeler, President of the Society of Associated Artists, says that, judging from her correspondence and observation, all the girls that ambition or necessity compais to be self-supporting go into journalism or designing. Having been faught art in the schools or studied it in special schools, and having failed to paint the great picture for which the world waits, they write from all parts of the country for advice concerning the best methods of taking up the business of designing. It is remarkable how this has taken the place of other industries open to women.

An industrial association has been formed in Washington to train young colored girls for domestic service, and a handsone sum is promised to begin the work, which it is leaped will be self-supporting after it is established.

Mrs. J. C. Ayer gives \$30,000 to the Home for Young Women and Children in Lowell.

The cultivation of flowers as a vocation is increasing in favor and popularity. A little woman recently left on her own resources has taken up the raising of violets, and delivers them fresh every morning through all seasons at the Woman's Exchange. This deput of woman's work has greatly widened its sphere of usefulness, and now embraces departments for all kinds of culinary creations, needlework, china, furniture, and domestic articles.

There is much talk among men about "swearing off," turning over a new leaf, and renouncing various vices with the beginning of the new year. Suppose the women follow suit, as they are doing in so many other things, and try this for a code:

To talk less extravagantly.

To read more intelligently.

To pass the bargain counter by.

To earn more and spend less.

To remember the ninth commandment and keep it wholly.

To be healthy and busy and happy.

Miss Barton, the President of the Hed Cross Society, has opened headquarters at the Hotel Oxford in Washington for receiving and for-warding supplies for the Russian peasants.

Miss Grace Dodge drosses more plainly than many of the members of the working girls' clubs over which she presides. At her regular receptions during the past two months she has worn the same gown-a simple and inexpensive cashmere, dark green in color, with a little white vest in the velvet-trimmed waist.

The Gas that Leavens

Yeast, and baking powders that produce leavening gas by fermentative or putrefactive action, destroy a portion of the most nutritive and healthful elements of the flour.

The Royal Baking Powder produces the leavening gas in the dough by purely mechanical means, and thus, while perfectly leavening, preserves unimpaired those elements intended by nature, when combined in our bread, to make it literally the "staff of life."

No leavening agent or baking powder, except the "Royal," possesses this great quali-

On the street her toilet is invariably of one color throughout, hat, gloves, and gown sim-ply lashioned, but of good material, and the costume does service for church and shoppingcostume does service for church and shopping-for the working girls' reunion and the after, noon call.

Danish women are beating the record now in eyeling. The principal club has about thirty lady members, and the craze is spreading to the provinces, where the peasant women ride the provinces, where to the market town.

A Fort Wayne girl received a unique Christ-mas gift from her parents in the shape of a nicely articulated French skeleton. She is studying medicine, and declared the skeleton "was exactly what she wanted."

The Chicago Woman's Club has been agitating for eleven years the subject of establishing a county hospital for the care and treatment of contagious diseases. Exasperated with the dallying of officials, the women have appealed to the force of public opinion and called a mass meeting, which has given such from inence to the matter that the new County Hoard just going into office will probably find it expedient to heed the request of the determined women.

The general hospital authorities of Montreal have, after long deliberation, forbidden all women students to enter the wards.

A woman's real estate association has been organized in Indianapolis and incorporated with \$5,000 capital stock. Its purpose is to deal in real estate, both as agents and speculators. The members are women of standing, and Mrs. Leon Bailey, its President, holds a prominent place in the literary and musical effects of the city.

The followers of Jane Powers in Kansas, who predicted that the world would come to an end on Christmas Day, met in a large hall at the appointed hour dressed in flowing robes of white. The women loosened their hairpins and let their long hair stream down over their shoulders, and one beautiful woman tore the robe from shoulders and breast as they knelt waiting the sound of the trumpet, but the disciples linally dispersed, and ate their Christmas turkey with keener relish than usual.

London is to have a new woman's club, pre-sided over by the Duchess of Teck, and with Lord Eldon's line town residence as its head-quarters. It will be very smartly appointed and have a membership in keeping with the locality and environment.

RECENT ELECTRICAL DEVICES. Some of the Latest Novel Uses to Be Made of the Mysterious Current,

In view of the present rapid development of speed in ocean steamers, it is interesting to note the lines on which still greater improvement is looked for. Oberlin Smith, in a recent lecture, has propounded the idea that the ships of the future will probably be driven by electricity by means of a simple rotating armature fixed on the shaft of the screw itself. The source of the electric current for driving the motors of the prospective three or four day Atlantic liners. Mr. Smith considers, would probably be storage batteries placed in the extreme bottom and along the whole length of the hold, where they will serve as excellent hallast, or else the current will be generated by some direct process from coal or other fuel, either burned or otherwise chemically disorganized during the passage.

All is not gold that glitters, and many and wide spreading as are the benefits conferred on mankind by the electric light, it appears that there are conditions under which its use is fraught, with grievous inconvenience and From the Philadelphia Press.

is fraught with grievous inconvenience and distress. This has been shown by the institution of a recent suit against an electric lighting to recent suit against an electric lighting to recent suit against an electric lighting to the company threw their bright beams all through the night over the show windows of a store on the ground floor of the house. These lamps however, fill with a flood of light the rooms of the flat above, in which the suitor resided, much to his disgust.

An expected the suitor resided in the myriad of methat large and other insects which the intense light attracted. The suitor claimed that he had suffered tortures during the hot weather. If the windows were left open to admit the cool evening air, clouds of insects, drawn by the bright light, swooped into the room. If the windows were closed and the blinds were pulled down to keep out the light most intolerable.

The extent to which electricity is being used in legitimate medical practice is rapidly on the increase, and many of the new devices for applying it have distinct merit. A recently invented apparatus for the cure of dealness comprises a battery, a boil, an electrode supports on an energy an on-side to receive the and efficient mede of receiving the current, which can be applied in fluory graduated strength.

Dentistry owes much to electricity for having largely added to its possibilities in the way of skillul and scientific practice. It is compared to the compared to the claim of the compared to the claim of the compared to the claim of the invisible in ordinary light. The importance of being able to detect these minute and tell-tale indications before serious mischief has been worked by decay is evident, and for invasible in ordinary light. The importance of the ingent of the control of the tech.

One of the greatest enemies of the sugar planter is darkness, or the imported light in whiteh most of the open the sugar hand in grid the sugar or boiling. If quor, and the estate will such a many and inght, knowing that if he relaxes

POLISH CHESS STRATAGEMS.

Winawer's Brilliancies Against Englisch and Rlemann, Among the living chess masters there is none

more original, deep, and brilliant than the great Polish expert, Simon Winawer, His schievements over the chess board are plentiful: suffice to say that he tied for first honors with Zukertort in the international tonrnament in Paris in 1878; that he divided first and second prize with Steinitz in the Vienna tournament of 1882, and that he won first prize in the third congress of the German Chess Association, which was held at Nuremberg in 1883. Owing to trouble with his eye. light, Winawer has since retired from actual play. The readers of THE SUN will undoubtedly gladly welcome an opportunity to become familiar with two of his masterpleces.

The first game, which is a splendid specimen of his style, was contested at the London tournament in 1883 against the renowned Vienna chess player, Berthold Englisch, the 'Great Drawing Master" as he was called by the Angle-American contingent. The game deserves to be studied thoroughly. While black thought to have obtained a drawing position. Winawor prepared a series of manœuvres which in their combat form one of the most beautiful ending compositions in of the most beautiful ending compositions in actual play. Gradually, little by little, by keeping up and reduforcing the pressure, white totally paralyzed the adverse forces till black was restricted to a repetition of insignificant rook mooves. Then white guarded by judiciously moving the king against the adverse knights entrance into his game. At last, on the forty-seventh move, after lifteen moves of manœuving, the extraordinarily deep plot becomes apparent. The execution of the plan is quite in keeping with the whole masterly design. Finally Winawer wound up with an elegant finish to a most beautiful ending.

The second game occurred in the Berlin tournament in 1891. Winawer brings a finely contested game to a brilliant termination by sacrificing his quoen.

SEVENTEENTH GAME—RUY LOPEZ.



NOTES.

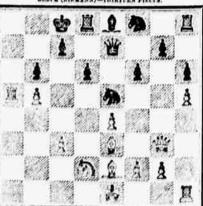
(a) This early exchange is not to be recommended.
(b) He ought to lave let his queen's side take care of
itself and proceeded with Kt-B 5.
(c) Necessary, for white threatened nothing less than
to win the queen by 18. Kt x P, ch.
(d) By driving the adverse queen from K 3, white has
gained time for this important defensive measure.
(e) Excellent play. He presses his attack with great
chargy.
(f) To capture the pawn would involve black into the
loss of at least the exchange, e. g., 31. Kt x P;
stand wins. Black could not evade the exchange of
queens for f32. Q-B 4 or Kt d, white wins at one
by 33. Rt kt, K x R; 34. Kt-K 7.
(c) Lie diare not play here Rt-K 3 because of 35.
To recoing more will now be the beauty of white's
vent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the rook being captured with check was to prevent the supposent could do nothing but wait for his
down.

(f) The coup de grace.

(i) The coup de grace. EIGHTEENTH GAME-CENTRE GAMBIT. EIGHTENTH GAME—CENTRE GAMDIT.

8. WINAWER. F. RIPHANN. | 8. WINAWER. F. RIPHANN. | 12. K-14. | 14. K-15. | 14. K-1 POSITION AFTER BLACK'S TWENTY-SECOND MOVE.

BLACK (BIRMANN)—THIRTIEN PIECES.



WHITE (WINAWER)—THIRTEEN PIECES. 23 R-R 7 Kt.(K4) - Q 2 (78 Q X F 7 P-K B 4 ch)
24 Castine Kt-K 3 (78 Q X F 7 P-K B 4 ch)
25 K B-K 84 (78 t-K 3 F 8 4 7 P 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 C R 8 C X F 7 NOTES.

(a) Black would obtain an even game by (7). Q-Rt 3 (b) He wants to Coatle with Q if, and has, therefore, o guard avainst B-Kt 5, Kt-K 2, however, would have

(F. K. a.)

(B. A. a.)

(B. a.)